

HARDING'S POLICY ON CHINA ANOTHER WILSON APPROVED

Consortium Eliminates Chance
for Special Privileges and
Aids Development.

JAPAN LAST TO SIGN.

Stabilizing Effect on Far East
and End of One Source
of Friction Seen.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 30 (Copyright, 1921.)—Another policy of the Wilson Administration has been approved in entirety by the Harding Administration, namely, support of the banking groups of France, Great Britain, the United States and Japan in their efforts to finance China.

Secretary of State Hughes has given to the public for the first time the complete record of the negotiations between the four powers. It shows among other things that the Wilson Administration reversed itself in its last two years almost completely from the attitude assumed in the days when William Jennings Bryan was Secretary of State and when most everything connected with American banking interests was regarded as suspicious. It will be recalled that the original arrangement between the bankers of Great Britain, Germany, the United States, Russia and Japan fell through largely because the Washington Government withdrew the support that had been extended American bankers during the Taft-Knox Administration, the argument being that the financial plans interfered seriously with the "political and administrative independence of China."

The war, however, changed things completely. Germany was no longer a partner. Japan had obtained through her twenty-one demands upon China certain options requiring China to consult her before making any loans and, furthermore, the United States became the only power able to extend financial aid anywhere. The record of the negotiations is a large volume of notes, memoranda and diplomatic papers which constitutes a chapter in American diplomacy which probably will have a far-reaching effect on our policy in the Far East and will have an important bearing on the future of China itself.

ELIMINATES OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

Although the agreement scrupulously avoids political entanglements, it is a fact that most of the political friction in the Far East in the past has arisen out of the competitive interests of the big powers in financial matters. The so-called consortium agreement whereby the four powers have agreed to pool their interests eliminates the opportunity for special privileges and options and makes possible the development of China along lines that do not menace her territorial integrity or independence. Eventually Russia will be taken into the partnership and the application of Belgium for entry into the group has been approved. It is a fascinating story—this accomplishment of an agreement among all the great powers for the financing of China. And to Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. goes the credit for the achievement. His finance and diplomacy in handling the question for the American banking group with the Department of State and tact and skill at Tokio in convincing the Japanese of the vital necessity of their joining in the scheme are admitted on all sides to have been largely instrumental in the successful outcome of what promised to be the usual diplomatic wrangle and futile negotiation.

Of course Mr. Lamont has been unable to get very far without the support of the United States. Mr. Lamont won the confidence of President Wilson at Paris and thereafter Secretary Lansing. Under Secretary Polk and Davis gave Mr. Lamont the support in critical moments that he needed in handling the questions at issue with the Japanese Government. Norman H. Davis, who, as Under Secretary, handled the final stages of the negotiation at the Department of State, wrote most of the communications from our Government to the other powers, and while this is the first time they have been made public, it was known right along that the firm hand of Mr. Davis was behind the American Government's policy in the days when President Wilson was ill and Secretary Colby was engrossed in other matters.

JAPANESE THE LAST TO GIVE THEIR CONSENT.

The Japanese were the last to give their consent. They wanted at first to exclude Russia, Mongolia and Manchuria on the ground of "special interest" and they insisted for a time upon reservations which would give the Japanese freedom of action in certain parts of China, but the American Government, through its Ambassador, Morris, and Mr. Lamont at Tokio, succeeded in convincing the Japanese that to make exceptions and give options was contrary to the whole idea of the consortium and the Japanese finally assented.

The official support given the

EMPEROR CHARLES TURNED DOWN BY HUNGARY REGENT

Military Also Cold to His Prop-
osition for a Return to
Throne.

BUDAPEST, March 30 (Associated Press).—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary made his visit to Budapest Monday with the idea of taking possession of the Hungarian throne, but was unable to induce the Hungarian Government or the military to fall in with his plan.

Official confirmation of the fact of the ex-emperor's visit was supplied today, and numerous details have developed from various quarters. The former ruler, it appears, came to Budapest accompanied by two friends. He arrived at the palace at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and invited Admiral Horthy, the Regent, to turn over the reins of government to him. The Regent, however, after setting forth constitutional and political objections, refused the plea and induced the ex-emperor to promise to return to Switzerland.

Charles is reported now to be at Steinmanger, in West Hungary, near the Austrian frontier. He was accompanied on his return journey from Budapest by Premier Teleky. He halted at Steinmanger on the pretext of indisposition, spending the night there and refusing to leave Tuesday morning. He believed, it was said, that he might yet win over the troops there to his side.

Charles halted at Steinmanger on his journey into Hungary and made an effort to align the military authorities there with him, pleading with Gen. Lehar, in command at Steinmanger, for support. Gen. Lehar refused the request, calling attention to his oath of loyalty to the Horthy Government.

Admiral Horthy is said to be convinced that the restoration of Charles would be a source of danger to Hungary. A large part of the Budapest garrison, as well as Gen. Lehar's troops, are declared to be opposed to his return to the throne.

FIFTH CHESS GAME CLOSELY FOUGHT

Lasker and Capablanca Adjourn at
Thirty-first Move—Will Con-
tinue To-Night.

SAVANNA, March 30.—The fifth game in the world championship chess match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Jose Capablanca will be resumed tonight. The situation is more interesting than was reached in any of the earlier games. Capablanca has a queen, rook and four pawns against Dr. Lasker's queen, knight and five pawns. The score thus far:

LASKER'S ROOKS AND PAWNS			
White	Black	White	Black
1. N-K3	1. P-K4	2. P-K3	2. P-K4
3. P-K3	3. P-K4	4. P-K3	4. P-K4
5. P-K3	5. P-K4	6. P-K3	6. P-K4
7. P-K3	7. P-K4	8. P-K3	8. P-K4
9. P-K3	9. P-K4	10. P-K3	10. P-K4
11. P-K3	11. P-K4	12. P-K3	12. P-K4
13. P-K3	13. P-K4	14. P-K3	14. P-K4
15. P-K3	15. P-K4	16. P-K3	16. P-K4
17. P-K3	17. P-K4	18. P-K3	18. P-K4
19. P-K3	19. P-K4	20. P-K3	20. P-K4
21. P-K3	21. P-K4	22. P-K3	22. P-K4
23. P-K3	23. P-K4	24. P-K3	24. P-K4
25. P-K3	25. P-K4	26. P-K3	26. P-K4
27. P-K3	27. P-K4	28. P-K3	28. P-K4
29. P-K3	29. P-K4	30. P-K3	30. P-K4
31. P-K3	31. P-K4	32. P-K3	32. P-K4
33. P-K3	33. P-K4	34. P-K3	34. P-K4
35. P-K3	35. P-K4	36. P-K3	36. P-K4
37. P-K3	37. P-K4	38. P-K3	38. P-K4
39. P-K3	39. P-K4	40. P-K3	40. P-K4
41. P-K3	41. P-K4	42. P-K3	42. P-K4
43. P-K3	43. P-K4	44. P-K3	44. P-K4
45. P-K3	45. P-K4	46. P-K3	46. P-K4
47. P-K3	47. P-K4	48. P-K3	48. P-K4
49. P-K3	49. P-K4	50. P-K3	50. P-K4
51. P-K3	51. P-K4	52. P-K3	52. P-K4
53. P-K3	53. P-K4	54. P-K3	54. P-K4
55. P-K3	55. P-K4	56. P-K3	56. P-K4
57. P-K3	57. P-K4	58. P-K3	58. P-K4
59. P-K3	59. P-K4	60. P-K3	60. P-K4
61. P-K3	61. P-K4	62. P-K3	62. P-K4
63. P-K3	63. P-K4	64. P-K3	64. P-K4
65. P-K3	65. P-K4	66. P-K3	66. P-K4
67. P-K3	67. P-K4	68. P-K3	68. P-K4
69. P-K3	69. P-K4	70. P-K3	70. P-K4
71. P-K3	71. P-K4	72. P-K3	72. P-K4
73. P-K3	73. P-K4	74. P-K3	74. P-K4
75. P-K3	75. P-K4	76. P-K3	76. P-K4
77. P-K3	77. P-K4	78. P-K3	78. P-K4
79. P-K3	79. P-K4	80. P-K3	80. P-K4
81. P-K3	81. P-K4	82. P-K3	82. P-K4
83. P-K3	83. P-K4	84. P-K3	84. P-K4
85. P-K3	85. P-K4	86. P-K3	86. P-K4
87. P-K3	87. P-K4	88. P-K3	88. P-K4
89. P-K3	89. P-K4	90. P-K3	90. P-K4
91. P-K3	91. P-K4	92. P-K3	92. P-K4
93. P-K3	93. P-K4	94. P-K3	94. P-K4
95. P-K3	95. P-K4	96. P-K3	96. P-K4
97. P-K3	97. P-K4	98. P-K3	98. P-K4
99. P-K3	99. P-K4	100. P-K3	100. P-K4

PRINGLE ESTATE GOES TO BROTHER

Noted Grain Trader Made and Lost
Million Before He Was Thirty
—Left \$7,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The bulk of the \$7,000,000 estate of Robert Pringle, who died a bachelor in February, 1919, went to his only brother, James, of Milwaukee, it became known when final accounting was made in Probate Court yesterday.

Pringle, one of the leading grain dealers of the Chicago Board of Trade, is said to have made his first million dollars on the board at the age of twenty-four and lost it before he was thirty. He soon regained the fortune and increased it later founding the brokerage firm which was dissolved at his death.

United States Government by the British Foreign Office in the entire negotiation was no small factor in the achievement of complete agreement. Great Britain through her alliance with Japan was able to use her good offices to excellent advantage and the American banking group through their intimate relations with the British, developed in the two years before the United States entered the war, were able to develop a harmonious course of action as between the French, British and American Governments, which made it apparent to the Japanese that it was a better course to join with the other powers than to attempt to play a lone hand.

The significance of the documents just made public by the Department of State simultaneously with the Foreign Office of Japan, Great Britain and France will not become apparent at once, but it is not more surmise to state that the negotiations have a stabilizing effect on Far Eastern politics and perhaps remove one of the sources of friction on which the Japanese have built their theories of the next war in the Pacific.

TAILOR-HARDING WEDDING APRIL 6 IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S



CATHARINE HARDING

Bridal Party Will Contain Names of Many Prominent Old Families.

Miss Catharine Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris Harding of No. 955 Fifth Avenue, and Lordard Buffen, son of Vice President of the Pathefrank Company, and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Buffen, Tailor of No. 11 East 61st Street, will be married Wednesday, April 6, at 4 P. M. in St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue and 50th Street. The Rev. Dr. Telford Parks will perform the ceremony, after which a reception will be held at the home of the bride.

The latter will be attended by her sister, Laura Harding, while James A. Watson will act as best man, and Betty Taylor as flower girl. Harry T. Peters will be the head usher, assisted by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Anthony Drexel Biddle, Richard Leach, Robert H. Livingston, Albert Gray, Louis Charles H. Harding and Brewster Jennings.

On April 1, Mr. Taylor will give his "bachelor dinner" to the ushers and close friends at his home, while on April 4 the bridal party will hold a rehearsal in the church under the instructions of Mr. Harry T. Peters.

The young couple will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda, and upon their return will reside at No. 34 Park Avenue. Their summer residence will be at Locust Valley, L. I.

DIAMONDS, DRUGS, PLUMES, WORTH \$100,000 SEIZED

Conti, Passenger From Trieste
on Presidente Wilson, Arrested
Here With Goods on Him.

Dominick Conti, who said his home is at No. 125 Madison Street, Manhattan, was arraigned before United States District Attorney Ross in Brooklyn this afternoon charged with smuggling, with violation of the law prohibiting the importation of bird of paradise feathers and aligettes and with importing narcotics. He arrived yesterday on the steamship Presidente Wilson from Trieste as a second class passenger and it is charged that he tried to smuggle in contraband valued at \$100,000 or more.

Dr. Carlsson, head of the police Narcotic Squad, had received cable advice from an agent in Trieste that Conti would try to bring in a lot of narcotics on the residence Wilson. Detective Law was sent by Dr. Simon to Pier 7, Bush Street, Brooklyn, where the steamship docked, and he got in touch with Inspectors Saffarik and Hokenson of the Customs service. After Conti had arrested that he was importing nothing he had not declared, the inspectors and detective found a quantity of feathers and bird of paradise plumes. Among the items was a pair of diamond earrings each of which weighed 2 1/2 carats.

In the false bottom of a small box they found a quantity of feathers and bird of paradise plumes. In another box they found 108 walnuts which had been hollowed out, filled with heroin and pasted together again. In a belt around his waist Conti carried 128 bottles of heroin, morphine and cocaine.

PEDERSONS SURRENDER

Sea Captains and Two Sons Con-
victed of Cruelty Have Appeals.
In obedience to a mandate issued recently by the United States Court of Appeals, Adolf C. Pederson, a sea captain, and his sons, Leonard B. Pederson and Adolph Eric Pederson, mates, surrendered themselves to United States Marshal McCarthy in the United States District Court in this city. The three men were convicted of cruelty to animals in the United States District Court in this city in September, 1919. They were convicted of cruelty to a crew of the barkentine Frisco and causing one member of the crew to jump overboard on a voyage from Seattle to Cape Town, South Africa.

The Pedersons took an appeal on the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the District Court in this city. The appeal was rejected by the higher court. Capt. Pederson will serve eighteen months in Atlanta Prison and his sons six months in the Essex County Prison, Newark, N. J.

Killed by Fall From Window.
James Silverman, sixty, of No. 312 West 48th Street, fell out of a third story window at his home to-day and was killed.

HARDING TO RULE ON \$200,000 WINE SEIZED IN BOWERY

Kramer, After Conference
Here, Postponed Action Un-
til Return to Washington.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, after a long conference with other officials at Prohibition headquarters here to-day, announced no decision would be made in the case of the recent big wine seizure at No. 119 Bowery until after his return to Washington, probably to-morrow.

The personal attention of President Harding has been invoked in this seizure, which is said to involve the supply of sacramental wine for Jews in all parts of the country. Every Jewish family under the law is entitled to ten gallons of wine a year for sacramental purposes.

About \$200,000 worth of wine had been seized before the Prohibition authorities took a second thought last Saturday and halted the procedure. They had acted, in the first place on the charge the original owner of the wine, the Continental Distributing Company, which had a permit, had sold out to the Garrett Wine Company, which had no permit. This was disputed by the Garrett Company, of which Paul Garrett is President.

Nathan Muehlen, who was head of the Continental, and through whose influence the Rabbinical Association of the United States was organized, went to Washington yesterday and said the President. It is said the conference to-day was called at the instance of President Harding.

It was said large stores of wine now held at the Hudson Terminal, including a 300,000 gallon recent importation from Spain, would be affected by the decision reached in the present case.

A subpoena and complaint in an application to compel the return forthwith of \$250,000 worth of liquor taken in one of the largest seizures in this district, was to-day served upon Ernest Langley, supervising enforcement agent in this city, while he was in conference with National Prohibition Commissioner Kramer of Washington. The order to show cause why this should not be done was signed by Federal Judge Mayer and is returnable Friday.

The liquor was seized in the warehouse of Giovanni Aquino, No. 366 University Avenue, the Bronx, and comprised 2,000 cases and 23 barrels of whiskey and 253 barrels of wine. George Donahue, attorney for Aquino, said to-day that no arrests were made at the time of the seizure and no search warrants were issued. His client, he added, does not know anything of the nature of the offense which brought about the seizure.

'DRY ENFORCEMENT' EASIER IN TIME

Daugherty Says Observance Will
Be Better in a
Year or Two.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Nation will settle down in the next year or two, Attorney General Daugherty said to-day, to a more complete observance of Prohibition laws and there will be less "bootlegging."

Prohibition enforcement is at present a hard job, he added, and doubts of district attorneys are crowded with cases awaiting action.

POLICEMAN SHOTS DAYLIGHT ROBBER

In Store in Back Room When
Hold-Up Men En-
tered.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30.—One unidentified man was shot through the wrist and his companion wounded after an attempt to rob the Brighton Avenue branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company here to-day.

The two robbers entered the store and forced the manager into a rear room where a policeman was quartered. The officer opened fire and gun duel ensued. No loot was obtained.

JAPANESE DENIES LANSING'S VERSION

Statesman Representing Japan Says
Two Reported Conferences
Never Took Place.

TOKIO, March 29 (United Press).—Delegato Bakino, who represented Japan at Versailles, to-day declared that two of the conferences said to have been described by Robert Lansing, former American Secretary of State, in his book on the peace conference, were never held.

The conferences referred to were said to have been between Lansing and Japanese delegates, according to reviews of the book reaching here. The Foreign Office in Tokyo, it was stated, may issue a formal denial.

Accused of \$50,000 Fraud on Food Administration.
John B. Hathaway of Montclair, N. J., was held to-day by Judge Koenig in General Sessions on two indictments charging second degree forgery, and was committed to the Tombs without bail to await trial. Hathaway came here from Hackensack without extradition following his arrest there. Assistant District Attorney Rytenberg said that upon forged orders the prisoner got \$50,000 worth of goods from the United States Food Administration.

LATE FOR DINNER EVERY DAY IN YEAR, WIFE SAYS IN SUIT

Mrs. James H. Cullen Seeks
Separation From Broad-
way Contractor.

Mrs. Katherine W. Cullen, of No. 450 Riverside Drive, in testifying before Supreme Court Justice McCook in the suit for separation against her husband, James H. Cullen, a contractor, of No. 1 Broadway, testified to-day her trouble began in 1913. Her husband never came home for dinner during 1917 on time, she said, and when he did come home it was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Cullen said he had his breakfast when she was eating her lunch.

When the case was called to-day Mr. Cullen and his attorney, Louis E. Felix, of No. 220 Broadway, appeared before the court and asked for an adjournment on the grounds the defendant was unable to proceed at this time with the case. Justice McCook denied this motion and Mr. Cullen and his lawyer immediately left the court room.

The Cullens were married July 11, 1911, in Schenectady, and have two children—Dorothy, nine, and Preston, five. According to Mrs. Cullen, her husband left her in March, 1919, and she told the court she could count on her fingers the times her husband had taken her out. She declared she was even willing to give up her mother and sister if Mr. Cullen would resume his residence under her roof "for the sake of the children."

Since her husband left her Mrs. Cullen told the court he had maintained suites at the Plaza and the Regis Hotel, but now lives at No. 44 West 77th Street, she added. Mrs. Cullen will receive \$250 monthly for the support of her children. No alimony was allowed because Mrs. Cullen admitted she had a separate income. Justice McCook reserved decision.

CANADA MAY TAX U. S. PUBLICATIONS

Proposal to Extend Advertising
Revenue Measure in the
Counting Budget.

(Special to The Evening World.)
MONTREAL, Que., March 30.—One of the revenue proposals made to the Finance Minister for inclusion in the coming budget is the extension of the tax on advertising matter to all the United States publications which carry advertising.

That tax is now fifteen cents a pound and it is estimated that on one American magazine alone such a tax would last year have brought in half a million dollars.

Those who advocate the tax argue that if it made it difficult for American magazines to enter Canada the result would be the opening up of American branch plants in Canada where purely Canadian editions with Canadian advertising would be printed.

GERMANY ENABLED TO UNDERSSELL U. S.

Financial Interests Here Aki Her
in Taking American Trade
in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Germany is competing with American trade in Latin America, "through the assistance and sympathy of financial interests in the United States," Consul Lee R. Blom of Monterrey, Mexico, reported to-day to the Commerce Department. Trade rivalry of five years ago has been resumed, he said, and German salesmen are offering products at prices lower than American houses can quote, coupled with six months' credit.

A feature of this competition, Consul Blom said, "is the fact that the Germans can offer these terms only through the assistance and sympathy of financial interests in the United States."

BUGLER LOST HIS BLOWING POWER; \$15,000 VERDICT

Chest Expansion Reduced Three
Inches After Truck Knocked
Him Down.

BECAUSE broken ribs had reduced his chest expansion by three inches and seriously impaired his ability as an instructor on the bugle, Barthold Spitzer, a musician attached to the National Hebrew Orphanage at Yonkers, received a verdict of \$15,000 damages at White Plains to-day. Spitzer sued the proprietors of the National Market at Yonkers for \$30,000 damages received when a truck belonging to the firm knocked him down on Jan. 9, 1920, and severed five ribs from his spinal column.

MRS. BREESE WED TO N. W. TILTON; SURPRISE FRIENDS



MRS. NEWELL W. TILTON.

No Announcement Made of Their Engagement—Second Marriage for Each.

Mrs. Morton H. Tilton and Newell W. Tilton were married yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, the pastor, officiating. Friends of the couple were surprised to learn of the wedding, as no announcement of an engagement had been made. The ceremony was attended only by members of the two families.

It was the second marriage for each of the couple, both having been divorced. They will reside at No. 154 East 62d Street.

TRIBUTE BY POPE TO LIFE OF GIBBONS

Death a Great Grief to the
Church and the Whole
Country.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A tribute from Pope Benedict XV. to the late Cardinal Gibbons received by the National Catholic Welfare Council was made public to-day. The message said:

"The death of our dear brother, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, is a great grief not only for his diocese and his country, but also for the whole Church. Cardinal Gibbons was the living testimony of the magnificent development and the powerful organization which the Catholic Church has attained in his country, and for this reason he, more than anybody else, could show to the people the marvelous fruits that the Church can produce for the good of mankind even in our times, and notwithstanding numerous difficulties."

"Cardinal Gibbons, excellent priest, learned master, vigilant pastor, was an exemplary citizen, and by his example and preaching of Christian virtues in private as well as in social life, he contributed efficaciously to the sound progress of his great country. His memory therefore must be cherished with profound veneration not only by every Catholic, but also by every citizen of the United States of America."

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OXFORD OARSMEN COLLAPSE AFTER CAMBRIDGE WINS